

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOL. VII.

FLORENCE, PINAL CO., ARIZONA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

NO. 28.

**J. M. OCHOA,**

— LEADER IN —

## POPULAR PRICES!!

AT HIS OLD STAND,

**Wholesale & Retail Dealer**

### DRY and FANCY GOODS,

**Furnishing Goods, Hardware,**

**Clothing, Groceries, Iron, Wagon Material,**

**Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars**

SWEETWATER.

CASA BLANCA.

## J. D. RITTENHOUSE,

Main and Bailey Streets, Florence, Arizona.

**Wholesale and Retail Dealer**

— IN —

## DRY GOODS,

### CLOTHING, NOTIONS.

**Groceries, Hardware, Tobaccos.**

SOLE AGENT FOR PINAL CO. FOR

**Chas. Rebstock & Co.'s Celebrated**

## Double Stamped Whiskies,

Which will be sold at wholesale at any store as cheap as they can be bought in San Francisco. This whisky is shipped direct to me from the bonded warehouse in original packages.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

SHE WAS A NIHILIST.

The Terrible Experience of a Russian Jewess Among the Refugees.

An anecdote, which is absolutely true in every detail, will illustrate and explain the feelings of some of the refugees in America. Not far from a New York police station is a large three story brick building. Years ago it was a handsome dwelling, but time and the small boy have played havoc with its facade, doors, windows, and railings. It is occupied by well-to-do Russians, who years ago fled his native land for alleged complicity in some plot against the czar. It has long been the rendezvous of political refugees of both sexes, Russian Nihilists, Polish Liberators, French Communards, German Socialists, and Cosmopolitan Anarchists. The circle met there is composed of educated and clever people. Nearly all are excellent linguists, and more or less successful in trade, literature, or professional life. Owing probably to the terrible scenes in which they have been actors, all are more or less eccentric in behavior, speech, or ideas. Not long since a party of a dozen men and women were spending the evening in the large old fashioned parlor. All smoked, a few sipped the vitriolic vodka between the whiffs of their cigarettes, while all the rest smoked the thirst with the cheap wines of the Rhine and Moselle. The conversation had been political and literary rather than anecdotal in character, and had flagged until the room was almost silent. The only person speaking was a handsome Jewess, of 24 or 25, whose name or name de guerre was Theodora Oumavitch. She was a rare type of that race, being a superb blonde with bright golden hair, large tawny blue eyes, and exhibiting the powerful figure and splendid health which characterizes the Hebrew women to so remarkable a degree. As she paused at the end of an argument and drained a glass of Josephshoefer, some one asked, "What made you a Nihilist, Dora?"

"Nothing very remarkable to us Russians," she replied. "I belong to a good family in a small town in the Warsaw province. I married the rabbi of our synagogue, and we were very happy for a few months. The czar then made a change, and sent down a new governor from St. Petersburg to replace our old one, who was a good and just man, although a Russian general. The new-comer had every vice and no virtues of any kind. He was so bad and cruel that our friends and relatives wrote us when he came warning us against him. My husband the next Sabbath in the synagogue told our people about him, and advised them to be overcautions in not violating any of the thousands of laws with which we were cursed. Though he spoke in Hebrew for fear of spies, some one betrayed him to the czar's men. He was arrested, tried, flogged on the public square into insensibility, and sent to Siberia for life. I was present when he underwent his agony, and stood it until I became crazed. I broke through the crowd toward the wretch of an official, and cursed him and his master the czar, and swore vengeance against both. I too was arrested, and tried at court martial, and sentenced to receive a hundred blows with the rod in the public square. I, a woman, was taken by drunken moujik and heathen Cossacks to the place, tied by my hands to the whipping post, my clothing torn from my body to the waist, and beaten before all the soldiery and the people of the town. At the twentieth blow I fainted, but the ropes held me up, and the full hundred were counted on my body. They cut me down, rubbed rock salt and water and some iron that eats like fire into my back to stop the bleeding, and carried me to the hospital."

"I lay there two months and was discharged. I had but one idea then, and that was vengeance. By patience I managed to get employment in the governor's palace as seamstress. One afternoon he was in his bath and sent for towels. The attendant was tired, and I volunteered to take them. I threw them over my arm and under them I held a long stiletto sharp as a needle. I entered the room, and he was reading and smoking in the bath. I laid the towels by his side with my left hand, and at the next moment with my right I drove the knife through his heart. It was splendidly done. He never made a sound, and I escaped to this land. That is why I am a Nihilist. Do any of you doubt?" She sprang excitedly from her chair, and in a half a minute had lured herself to the waist. The front of her form from neck to belt might have passed as the model of the Venus de Milo, but the back, the neck, the arms and the face were a study in contrasts. Patches of white, gray, pink, blue and angry red; holes and hollows with hard, hideous edges; half visible ribs and the edges of ruined muscles, and all of which moved, contracted and lengthened with the swaying of her body. There was a gasp from every one present. The aged host rose, silently kissed her on the forehead, and helped her to put back her garments. Then again the wine passed round, and what secret toasts were made as the party drank will never be known. —William E. S. Fales in Chicago Times.

The Mania for Collecting.

There is no accounting for the eccentricities of people beset with a mania for collecting. I was in a dealer's recently when an old man came in with a bundle of prints to sell. He needed money, he said, and he allowed the prints, which were all valuable old line engravings, to go at a ridiculous sacrifice. Instead of departing when he got the money he began to forage on the book shelves. He kept at it for an hour, and finally bought a couple of books that cost him nearly every copper he had got for the prints. With these under his arm he trotted to all appearance quite contented and happy at having exchanged one embarrassment for another at a heavy sacrifice. —Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Action is Power.

Gen. Sherman, in his West Point speech to the recent graduates, said, "There is an old saying that 'knowledge is power.' This is not true. Action is power, and when guided by knowledge, produces the largest measure of results. I have encountered men who knew more of the science of war than Grant, Meade or Hancock, whom I would not have trusted with a picket guard." —Boston Transcript.

Churches in the United States grow in number at the rate of ten a day, it is said.

Work and Length of Life.

Before the days of science and statistics it was very well known that the character of a man's work and the conditions which he has to labor make a real difference in the length of life to which he may fairly look forward. But in spite of the increased attention paid to subjects of this kind during the last few years, very few people really recognize how powerful for good and evil these influences are, and they will be astonished at the figures contained in the paper read by Mr. Humphreys before the Statistical Society. The results of his investigations went to show that in spite of its mental and moral anxieties the life of a clergyman (taking the term in its broadest sense) is the healthiest. Taking 100 to represent the average death rate between the ages of 25 and 60 the rate among the clergy is only a little more than half, or 55.

Passing to the other extreme we find that the mortality is heaviest among servants employed in inns and hotels, the proportional rate upon them standing at 220. Four of them die for one in the class above, and though late hours, hurry and excitement, and the temptations to excess which beset them might well have led us to expect a very decided difference in their liability to fatal disease, so enormous a disparity could hardly have been anticipated. Farmers, gardeners and agricultural laborers come next in healthiness to the clergy, and after them follows a wide gap, the death rate among them standing at 70, as compared with 183 among the miners of Cornwall, while London laborers suffer more severely still. We are lessening the unhealthyness of the country year by year, but our success is clearly unequal. With some callings and occupations it is hopeless to look for any great improvement, but in most something ought to be done to diminish the liability to disease, and it is not satisfactory that for every seventeen people who die of Brighten twenty-nine should die at Preston. We must try to make the rate more even throughout the land. —Sunday Magazine.

The Pelican Fish.

The investigations which have been made by dredging into the fauna of the waters of the deep seas in many parts of the world have resulted in the discovery of most eccentric forms of animal life, more especially among the fishes; but none exceed in their departure from the ordinary type the pelican fish, which was dredged up from a depth of a mile and a half off the coast of Morocco, not far from the Canary Islands. This fish, which differs widely from any previous known type, presents a most extraordinary development of the mouth. The jaws are extremely large, and the floor of the lower jaw is formed of a very extensible skin, which, when filled with food, constitutes a sort of pouch like that of the pelican; it is probable that the first stages of the digestion of the food may be carried on in this cavity, as the stomach is very small. The fins are hardly less remarkable than the jaws. The pectoral fins are very rudimentary, whilst the dorsal and the ventral are each constituted by a range of free detached spines.

Unlike many of the inhabitants of the extreme depths of the sea, which are so frequently blind, the pelican has two eyes placed in front of the pectoral fins. The flattened form of the body, tapering to a point at the end, makes it certain that the fish must swim by the waving of the elongated tail from side to side; but its movements must be very restricted. It is probable that, like other angler fish, it lies on the soft mud which constitutes the bed of the ocean, with the mouth open ready to engulf as food any animal that moves across the opening. —St. James' Gazette.

The Richest Man.

In speaking of the wealth of some of the ancients, you class Tiberias as the wealthiest, at \$118,125,000, and give that of Croesus, the Lydian, at about \$8,000,000. You have not mentioned one wealthier than these, the Lydian, who possessed in silver and gold together \$24,516,000, which, added to his possession of land and slaves at a proportionate value, would swell his wealth to about \$500,000,000. I mean his gold at the Doric value of \$5.22; if reckoned at the value of the state siebes it would give him in coin \$8,030,000, and with slaves and lands in proportion, a wealth of over \$120,000,000. This man Pythius, without touching his silver and gold, entertained at the city of Calene the army of Xerxes, over 5,000,000 strong, in his invasion of Greece, and on a previous occasion made King Darius, Xerxes' father, a magnificent present—a gold plane tree and vine. This Pythius, and with slaves and lands in the world, and it is doubtful if there has been any one before or since to equal him. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Breathing Through the Mouth.

Those people who breathe through the mouth draw dust constantly into their lungs, where it remains permanently; for Professor Tyndall has shown that the exhaled air is absolutely free from dust particles. Professor Reclant asserts that city people at the age of 30 usually have in their lungs a whole gramme of calcareous dust, which they can never again get rid of, and which may engender dangerous disease. Few people know that their skins as well as their lungs need a constant supply of oxygen. The skin, as well as the lungs, breathes, and nurses the blood, as shown by the fact that the arterial blood which goes to the skin does not turn venous and dark elsewhere, but remains red and pure. —The Epoch.

A Metaphysician's Habits.

The famous Immanuel Kant was a very methodical man in all his habits. It is said of him by Heine that getting up in the morning, drinking coffee, writing, lecturing and walking, all had exact time; and the neighbors knew that it was half past ten o'clock when Immanuel Kant, in his gray overcoat, a mulacca cane in his hand, appeared in his house door, and strode toward that little linden avenue which to this very day is called, after him, the "philosopher's walk." Furthermore, eight times he used to go up and down there in all seasons, and if the weather was dull, or if dark clouds presaged a rainfall, old Lanyre, his servant, was seen walking behind him, carefully anxious, with a long umbrella under his arm. —Quercus.

TRYING TO CAPTURE CARLOTTA.

A Mexican General's Story of His Attempt to Take the Empress Prisoner.

In 1873 I was coming from the City of Mexico to El Paso, Tex., and by chance I met Gen. Aureliano, who is now a member of the national congress in the City of Mexico. We began to talk of the improvements of the country and on other topics. When we passed the City of Queretaro, where Maximilian was made prisoner, I mentioned the incident about the Empress Carlotta in 1866, and he said: "Yes, it was I who made the attempt to capture her." "Will you explain to me how it was, and what your intentions were, general?" "Yes," he answered. "You may remember," he said, "the decree of Oct. 8, 1865, issued by Maximilian and his ministers, and which read: 'Every Mexican caught with any weapon in his hands shall be considered as a bandit and shall be executed immediately.' It is said that Maximilian himself was opposed to this decree, but, influenced by Bazaine and the Empress Carlotta, was compelled to issue it. Now, by this merciless law we lost the bravest of our soldiers and the best of our generals. "In May of 1866 the well known and perhaps the best of our guerrilleros, Nicolas Romero, was taken prisoner in Jalisco and brought to the City of Mexico, where, together with others, he was to be shot on the 6th of June. I had a great regard for this man, brave in battle and merciful with his prisoners, and I resolved, at the risk of my life, to save him. I was commanding 1,000 men; my headquarters was the Mount of San Juan, which you know is not far from the capital; I chose sixty of my bravest men, and, favored by the darkness of the night of the 5th of June, I led them through the forests of the road connecting the castle of Chapultepec with the capital; I hid my men and myself in a small river along the road. I knew the empress had to pass between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning, as she was accustomed to take a ride every morning at that hour from the city to the castle. My intention was to capture her, and by doing that I was sure to rescue my great friend. I also knew she had with her ten or twelve men, but I had six times that number, and when given my confidence was they did not expect such an attack. "I waited. The hour came, and I said to my soldiers: 'Don't hurt the woman on a white horse, but try to capture her.' Just then Carlotta came in sight, and with the cry 'Yo soy mexicana' (For Mexico!) we sprang to the bed of the road, and a hand in hand struggle at once began. The empress, to my surprise, instead of fleeing toward the castle, as I expected she would, turned to the city. I followed her closely—very closely. I was about to catch the tail of her horse, but by that time I was at the gate of the city, and before 200 or more French soldiers, who were thunderstruck at the sight of their empress passing like lightning between them. The captain commanding this body of soldiers was Boulanger! I took advantage of their surprise and returned to my men. The empress owed her life to the beautiful mare. Indeed, that mare bent my horse and saved her mistress. When I reached the place where my men were, all the French soldiers with the exception of one, the captain, were lying on the road, some killed, others wounded, and a woman was lying also on a zarape of one of my soldiers. I told the captain to take care of his companions and the woman, and ordered my soldiers to retreat to the Mount of San Juan. I was unsuccessful, but even now I feel conscious of having done all in my power to rescue a dear friend."

The general was so affected that I did not press the subject any further. C. Olivares in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Wonders of the Miocene Age.

Were we, in vision, to behold that wonderful Miocene age, where as yet no traces of man have been found, when vines and magnolias grew in southern lands, palm trees flourished along the Hudson river, and long armed apes were swinging in British, French and German forests, we are warranted in believing that we should see birds and quadrupeds simpler and less interesting than those which now exist, with habits and instincts less complex than those of their surviving representatives which have been for ages exposed to a struggle for life with man, or which have been trained to man's service.

To look upon that pre-human world would be like looking through the oceans of the present day. Hunger, fight, flight and feeding we should have. The horn, the mailed coat, the heavy hoof, the poised tail, the muscular embrace, the terrible tooth and beak would be there doing work which is accomplished now in these more populous times by bodies diminished in size and brains increased in bulk. An examination of mammalian skulls, from their first appearance in strata onwards, lends countenance to this argument; that there has been, on the whole, a mental improvement among the birds and quadrupeds of the northern hemisphere. —George Jackson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Best Form of Locomotive.

The same diversity of opinion as to the best form of locomotive for general use appears to prevail in England as in America. While coupled wheels are mostly preferred for passenger engines, the single wheels are chosen for freight trains in England, and are driven at a faster rate of speed than in the United States—say about 20 per cent. in excess of the latter. There are express trains, however, between some of our principal cities, that compare favorably with those in England. —New York Sun.

Etiquette at Windsor Castle.

A lady who has been visiting at Windsor castle says that at dinner it is not etiquette to address the monarch unless directly spoken to by her. The meal over, however, the visitor once again finds his way to the grand corridor, and here the queen says farewell as she goes to her own private rooms. —Chicago News.

Insurance Agency

—OF—

## W. E. Guild,

FLORENCE, ARIZONA,  
Representing the following leading companies of United States and London:

**Fireman's Fund**  
Insurance Company of San Francisco.

**The Lion**  
Insurance Company of London.

**Home**  
Insurance Company of New York.

**Phoenix**  
Insurance Company of Hartford.

Joint Policies issued in the

**Phoenix and Home**  
Insurance Companies.

Insurance placed at lowest possible rates.

Agent for

**Travelers Life and Accidental**  
Insurance Company.

**Accidental Tickets Sold,**  
—and—

**ENDOWMENT LIFE POLICIES**  
A Specialty.

## Jacob Suter,

PINAL, ARIZONA,  
—Dealer in—

## Stoves and Ranges,

—and all kinds of—

## Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

At Reasonable Prices.

PLUMBING and FITTING, and REPAIRS of all kinds to any kind of Iron, Tin or Sheet Iron work.

Orders by mail from adjacent towns or the country promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

## Fryer Hotel,

CASA GRANDE, A. T.

This is the first Hotel established in Casa Grande, and has been leased by the undersigned, who is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public. The

**Rooms Neat and Cosy**

Table is supplied with all the market affords. The work all done by AMERICAN HANDS.

**HOT & COLD BATHS**

On the premises, BARBER SHOP also attached. Sitting room always open and good fires when needed, while the trains arrive about midnight.

C. M. MARSHALL, - PROP'R

JOHN A. B. JACK,  
—Dealer in—

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,**

Corner Congress and Meyer Streets, Tucson.

**WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**

Main street, south of the Alamo Amarilla canal.

Horse Shoeing, Wagon work and all kinds of Blacksmithing promptly done to order.

JOSE. LANIGAN, Prop.

## Florence Meat Market.

South of Collingwood's Store.

—all kinds of—

## Choice Fresh Meats.

J. M. OCHOA.

**Notice to Stock-holders**

OFFICE OF THE FLORENCE CANAL AND WATER COMPANY.

Florence, Arizona, Sept. 26th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to all stockholders in the F. C. & W. Co., of Florence, A. T., that the annual meeting of said company as provided for by Sec. 11 of By-laws of said company will be held in Florence, A. T., on October 11th, 1887, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors and to consider such other business as may come before them, for the good of the company.

J. M. HURLEY,  
Sec'y of Company.

(Desert Land Entry No. 182.)

**Notice of Making Final Proof.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 17th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named entryman has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Florence, Arizona, on the 26th day of October, 1887, viz: Pat. Holland of Florence, Arizona, for the SW 1/4 of Sec. 20 T. 4 S. R. 10 E. Gila and Salt River Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claimant of said land, viz: John C. Harris, Jose Maria Guaydosa, P. R. Brady and William E. Guild, all of Florence, A. T.

A. D. DUFF, Register.

## 500 HEAD

**Stock Cattle for Sale.**

For sale, 500 head of good stock cattle at a bargain. Address, J. KENNEDY, Redington, Arizona.

SELIM M. FRANKLIN. HARRY R. JEFFORDS.

JEFFORDS & FRANKLIN.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Office 212 and 214 Pennington street, Tucson, Arizona.

W. E. STONE. R. E. SLOAN, Dis. Atty.

SLOAN & STONE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

H. B. SUMMERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

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Agricultural and Mining Abstracts of Title.

Reports Made on all Classes of Lands.

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Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

## Pure Fresh Water,

Served Families Morning and Evening.

P. S. RAMIREZ, Prop.

JOHN C. LOSS,

Notary Public. Real Estate & Ins. Agt.

CASA GRANDE, A. T.

Freight all kinds of papers with dispatch.

Prompt attention paid to all collections. Will attend cases in Justice Court. Charges mod.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., Casa Grande.

## CASH STORE.

Keeps a Full Assortment of

**General Merchandise.**

DRUGS and NOTIONS. Strictly a Cash Business.

J. N. DENIER, Prop.

## Remy's Dairy,

THE PUREST FRESH MILK

FURNISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.

J. B. REMY, Prop.

## The Best Cigars

In the Territory,

SOLD at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

By S. H. DRACHMAN, Tucson.

Agent for Louisiana State Lottery. All boys and sells railroad tickets to all points.

## FLORENCE Soda Works,

—MANUFACTURE—

Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, etc. Outside towns, camps and families supplied promptly at reasonable prices.

WALSH & STARR, Props.

F. A. Odermatt,

OPERATIVE AND PROSTHETIC

DENTIST,

No. 213 Pennington St., up Stairs,

Tucson, Arizona.

Special attention paid to correcting irregularities in Children's Teeth.

Deformities of the mouth, either congenital or acquired, corrected by mechanical appliances.

Artificial Dentures made on Gold, Platinum or Vulcanite base.

## Russ House,

TUCSON.

THIS HOME LIKE FAMILY HOTEL,

after being Renovated, Re-fitted and Re-furnished and Re-paired,

Is Now Open for Business,

And a Share of the Traveling Public,

Is Cordially Solicited.

EVERY ROOM IS NEAT and CLEAN,

and kept in first-class order.

Free Carriage from Depot to Hotel.

CHAS. J. FRIEDL, Prop.

## Secret Society.

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